membered, was purchased by Messrs. Williams and Stevens, of New York, for the liberal sum of five thousand dollars, has recently been exhibited in London, whither it was sent to be engraved. As was anticipated, it has created not a little sensation among commisseurs of the Old World. The following notice from the Times will give a fair idea of the comments upon the picture which have al and just criticism of what may be regarded as of the most successful efforts in the departn American landscape painting. The quiet manner, how-ever, with which the Thunderer ignores the existence of all American painters, save Stewart and Alston, will ex-cite a smile among those who are familiar with the pro-ductions of Malbone and Copley, not to mention others of our early artists, and of Cole, Imman, Durand, Sully, Page, Leutze, Elliott, Huntington, and others, among later ones. It may be, to English per-"flat burglary as ever was committed" to natitute comparisons between British and American painters—"an two men ride of a horse, one must ride come, we should not be much surprised if our artists had the temerity to send their works to London for exhibition on the heels of the approaching exposition of the works of British artists in New York, which we learn will comprise about three hundred oil pictures, and of water-colors about two hundred—among them a plentiful sprinkling of works belonging to the Pre-Raphaelite School. According to the Times, it is already proved that, with two exceptions, the United States, in painting, cannot boast any name of more than local celebrity; and we suspect "it will go near to be thought so shortly!"

"The Italian picture-dealers can testify to the fact that American tourists are among their best and greenest customers. There is no investment as to which experience is more essentially to be bought than pictures; and, at the present stage of esthetics in America, there is still a great deal of experience to be purchased by transatlantic buyers of smoked canvasses and elaborately worm-caten panels. Still John Bull has no right to crow too loud over Jonathan on this score. It is only of late years that our own picture buyers have begun to learn that modern works of art are a safer investment than old ones, however magnificently christened; and we cannot believe that Yankee shrewdness will be far behind British in this respect, when once a school of genuine American art has come into existence, finding themes in the life and nature of the New World. The United States long lived on the literature of the mother country. But now they are beginning to lend as well as borrow. Washington Irving, Cooper, and Bryant led the way. Mrs. Beecher Stove, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Lowell, and a score of minor poets and novelists, have followed, and now count almost as many readers in the Old World as in the New.

"As it is with literature, we cannot but hope it will scon be with art. American originality and cases are "The Italian picture-dealers can testify to the fact that

almost as many readers in the Old World as in the New.

"As it is with literature, we cannot but hope it will soon be with art. American originality and grasp are too great to be long confined to the fields of industrial or mechanical activity. With such a country and such a race we cannot but look forward to a new and national development of painting also. In sculpture high honors have already been won by Americans. Powers and Greenough rank among the first sculptors whom Florence has calcoated, and our own Gibson has declared he has nothing to teach Miss Harriet Hosmer, a young American lady, whose statue of Beatrice Cenci formed one of the most prominent ornaments of the sculpture-room at this nest prominent ornaments of the sculpture room at this car's exhibition of the Boyal Academy. But in paint-ing since Alston and Stewart—the United States have

and since Asson and Stewart—the United States have not boasted any name of more than local celebrity. It is true that they have given us Newton and Leslie, but they rank as English, and not American painters. "Under these circumstances we note with peculiar pleasure the arrival in this country of a remarkable pic-ture, by an American landscape painter, of an American subject, at once the grandest and the most defant of all ordinary nictorial never among the result services which

subject, at once the grandest and the most defiant of all ordinary pictorial power among the many scenes which the New World offers to the artist.

'The painter is Mr. Frederic Edward Church, and the subject is Niagara. Few scenes have been more often attempted by the pencil, and none has hitherto more completely laughed it to scorn. But Mr. Church has painted the stupendous cataract with a quiet courage and a patient elaboration, which leaves us, for the first time, satisfied that even this awful reality is not beyond the range of human imitation.

isfied that even this awful reality is not beyond the range of human imitation.

"Mr. Church's picture is an oblong of some seven or eight feet by three and a half, if our eyes have not deceived us. The view is taken from the Canadian side, a little above Table Rock, and it includes the whole sweep of the Horseshee Fall, to the corner of Goat island.

"Of the Horseshee Fall, to the corner of Goat island.
The characteristic merit of the picture is sober truth. It bears throughout unmistakable evidence of the most close and successful study. To paint running water is always difficult. But when the running water is the expanse of a mighty river, broken into countless cidies by rock deficial. But when the running water is the expanse of a mighty river, broken into countless eddies by rock ledges, and hurrying to such a fall, it may well be con-orived what labor has been necessary to apprehend the ewildering facts, what patient mastery to represent them, so as to leave the spectator impressed, as by the presence of the stupendous reality, with the abstraction of motion and count!

ing, which we derive from a private source, is an amusing instance of one: A matched pair of large colored lithographs has lately been published in New York, represent-ing Washington at the battle of Monmouth and Jackson at New Orleans. They are very well executed, but yet the artist has represented Washington mounted on a say, "phanzy his pheelinks!"

The following account of the present condition of Chas. Fenno Hoffman, the poet, who has for several years been an inmate of the Pennsylvania State Hospital for the Insane, will sadly interest those who knew him personally when his reason was unshattered, and will be read with regret by all who are familiar with his writings. Few men appeared to more advantage in social life, and his literary attainments were of a very high order. There are many in this city who will remember him during his brief residence here in 1849, at which period he held a clerkship in the consular bureau of the Department of State, under the secretaryship of Mr. Clayton :

From the Harrisburg Herald.

His face is shrivelled up, and his whole body shows the effects of time and disease. He still retains that fine military bearing, however, which he gained in the army. and for hours will pace up and down the long aisle of his edivision. Giving orders to his fellows, whom he imagines his soldiers, and "prepares them for the march." Then, again, at times he will become in a sort of pensive mood, seeming to appreciate his position and moura over it; but this is seldom. He is generally vigorous and jovial, as he was in days gone by. Every visitor of intelligence who enters the asylum calls to noe Hoffman. He receives them all with a hearty greeting, will ask them to sup and drink with him, and when they leave invite them to "reall often." On the last excasion that we saw him, after sitting in his cell and indulging in a pleasant that—no, not pleasant, for the feeling of his condition prevented this—he ordered at several times some of his fellows to fetch wine and glasses. They would just stare at him, and he would seem to forget it, until suddenly the order would be repeated and again forgotten. He generally labors under the idea that his place of continuent is a garrison, of which he is the commander, and is only prevented from enjoying outside by the advice of his physicians. He will frequently endeavor to prevail on the superintendent to grant him liberty to roam through the country for a while, and when this is refused will submit quietly. Hoffman wears a cocked hat continually, and walks with a cane. His appearance bears the mark of eccentricity and genios, but the former may not have been the case before his insanity. His voice is clear, commanding, but still cheerful. From the Harrisburg Herald. His face is shrivelled up, and his whole body shows the

This is a mistake. Mr. Hoffman was never in the army. He was

Northcote, in one of his "Conversations," to illustrat the credulity of mankind in general, and the gullibility of the Londoners in particular, related to Hazlitt an accordate of a Sir George B.——, who, when a young man, put an advertisement in the newspapers to say that a Mynheer —, lately arrived from Holland, had found out a method of taking a likeness much superior to any other by the person's looking into a mirror, and having the glass heated so as to bake the impression. He state

this wonderful artist as living at a perfumer's shop in Bond street, opposite the hotel where he lodged, and amused himself the next day by watching the numbers of people who flocked to have their likenesses taken in this

surprising manner.

Truly Time works wonders. Daguerre has spoiled the fun of the practical joke, and, with it, the point of North-

From the Journal of Cor THE NEWS FROM INDIA.

Although the latest news from India, fuller details of which are now before us, presents no striking change in the relative position of the British forces and those of the insurgents, and tells of no decisive movement having ta-ken place on either side, it is nevertheless exceedingly gloomy in every point of view. The continued successful resistance of the main body of the rebels at Delhi, and the inability of the British forces to do more than repulse sorties; the treacheroes massacre of the garrison and European inhabitants of Cawapore, and the seiaure of that important place, although promptly recovered by Gen. Havelock; the forced retreat of the British after "an obstinate battle" and "with heavy loss" from Agra; the mutiny of two regiments in the Punjaub, accompanied by the usual slaughter of Europeans; the complete stagnation of trade and commerce at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; the apprehended destruction of the harvest; the mutiny of the Gwalior troops, and the sudden death of the two commanders, Sir Henry Barnard before Delhi, and Sir Henry Lawrence in Oude, are disasters which, if not irreparable, certainly complicate in a great degree the difficulty of the task which the British have to perform in reconquering the revolted provinces of Central India.

It is evident that the strength, discipline, and resources of the rebels have been very much underrated in former gloomy in every point of view. The continued success

of the rebels have been very much underrated in former accounts from the seat of war. The repeated sorties of the Delhi mutineers have proved that they are not wanting in courage, military skill, or good organization, and further warrant the belief that they have found a leader of intelligence, boldness, and sufficient professional knowledge to direct the violent assaults which Sir Henry Barnord has had to resist. In possession of the largest British arsenal in Central India, with abundant supplies of guis of heavy calibre, 200,000 pounds of powder, "many millions of percussion caps, and hundreds of thousands of rounds of aminumition;" with a large force of artillerymen, whose practice is described as fully equal to that of the British graners, and a force immensely superior in numerical strength to that of the besiegers, the Sepoys have proved, not only for their own encouragement, but for that of all those who sympathize with them through-out India, that they are capable of resisting with sucout India, that they are capable of resisting with suc-cess their British conquerors; and this will be more forcibly demonstrated if, as is now feared, the siege of Del-hi must be raised until a larger force is assembled, and the unhealthy season of heavy rain is past. All the re-cent movements of the rebel forces argue the existence of an able and well-combined plan. They are evidently striving to get possession of the Jumna, the great chan-nel of communication between Delhi and Calcutta, and thus prevent the arrival of reinforcements for the army before the former city, and for the feeble garrisons which before the former city, and for the feeble garrisons which are occupying the principal places in Oude. The defeat of the garrison of Agra, and the capture of that place, with a population of about 70,000 inhabitants, and situated about 100 miles southeast of Delhi; the massacre at Cawnpore, and the concentration of the rebels at points, show that they know and understand their advantage, and that they are endeavoring, by constantly harsing and attacking the small detached forces which the British have at these points, to weaken them still further, with a view to dislodging them entirely before they can receive reinforcements, and thus fortify and extend their own line of operations so as to resist with better chances of success the combined attack which they know they will have to encounter at no distant day. If the British forces before Delhi and in Oude can maintain their po-sition, and keep the rebels at bay till the arrival of the large bodies of troops now on their way to India from England and the colonies, they will probably, when they are strong enough, and weather permits them to assum the offensive actively, make short work of the mutineers But if the unhealthy season and the losses by the contin-nal sallies of the enemy oblige them to retreat, and aban-don the command of the Jumna, and the possession of Agra, Lucknow, and Cawapore, not only will this be looked on ex a sure sign of defeat by the rebels, but by the nonmilitary natives also, who have hitherto been neutral, and perhaps by the troops in the Penjaub, already begin ning to waver, and those of the Madras and Bombay pre idencies. Thes, when they are prepared to resume the offensive, they will have to fight their way through an enemy's country for hundreds of miles before they regain the position which they now occupy. In the mean time, it is natural to suppose that the rebels will strengthe their position, percet their organization, add to their numbers, and render their subjugation a far more difficult task than at present. Every day that passes before the British are in a position to strike a decisive blow adds to their difficulty, and is of incalculable advantage to the mutineers. Already have the troops at Moradabad, Fyzabad, Sectapore, and Fattyghur, in Northwestera Ber first-named contains a glaring and laughable blungal, and at Saugor and Indore, in the southwestern part fought on the 28th of June, and the day is stated to have the outbreak at Delhi and Lucknow, and not a single staeen the hottest, or one of the hottest, on record; more tion in the Robilla settlement of Robilcund has escaped men dying from heat than were killed in battle. And the infection. The liveliest fears are entertained that the newly-annexed territory of Nagpoor will become disturbwhite charger with his clock on ! As Yellowplush would ed, and that the Nizam's subjects are already on the brink of revolt, being only held in check by the determina and coolness of General Woodburn. The mutiny of two regiments at Shalcote, in the Punjaub, not far from Lahore, proves that that important district is not altogether well affected; and should the mutiny become there, the hope of sending troops to Delhi by the Indus must be abandoned, and the reconquest of that vast province added to that of Bengal.

There can be no doubt that the energy, resources, and physical power of Great Britain are more than sufficient ish the herculcan task before them; that the promise in the Queen's speech, on proroguing Parliament, "to omit no measures to quell the grave disorders," will be faithfully fulfilled; and that the rebels will be made to render fearful retribution for the inhuman atrocities they have committed. But before this comes to pass, and "tranquillity is restored to India," many a brave soldier will be laid low, many a hearth made desolate, and an amount of money expended to sustain the work of death and devastation more than ample to carry out the vast schemes of improvement and civilization which the most sanguine ph⁵¹anthropists have recommended. So long as the Madras and Bombay armies continue

loyal—and no suspicion seems to be entertained of their fidelity—and so long as the Hindoo peasants remain suffi-ciently well affected to decline exchanging British rule, unpalatable as it may be, for the anarchical tyranny of military license, or the unbridled despotism of the Mogul dynasty, there is no cause to fear that the British dominion in Bengal will not be restored, whatever it may cost, and whatever time it may take; but should these great safeguards commence to yield, then indeed it may b that the "colossal edifice of the British empire in India is tottering to its fall," and that the battles of the last hundred years will have to be all fought over again. We trust, however, that no such calamity will occur; that peace will be speedily restored by British arms, and that after the outbreak is quelled the conqueror will prevent the recurrence of similar disasters by the adoption of mild, equitable, and humane system of government, by which the cause of humanity and civilization may be ad-

Washington, February 26, 1857.

THE judge advocate gives notice, for the information of parties coming before the court under the 1st section of the act of January 16, 1857, that they will respectively be advised by the department when their cases shall have been referred to the court; and that it is desirable that in presenting themselves they should come prepared with a list of such witnesses as they may desire to have summoned, specifying to whith of the respective heads of offices for the naval service, mentioned in the act their testimony is to be applied respectively; and suggesting the delay, if any, which may be required; and in respect of what stimesses.

J. M. Carlinsik, Judge Advocata.

vanced.

From a private letter received in Memphis, Tennessee, by the editor of the Bulletin, from Pontotoc county, Mississippi, dated September 2, we learn that a man by the name of R. Abernethy, living near Redhard, in that county, was shot and killed one day last week, while pulling fodder in the field. At first no one was suspected, and considerable mystery inung around the foul act. The conduct of a man living in the neighborhood, by the name of Jefferson Gray, at length aroused suspicion, and on Saturday last he was arcested and carried to Pontotoc, and lodged in jail. The people in the neighborhood where the killing occurred became very much aroused, and a number of them assembled and proceeded in a body to Pontotoc, took Gray out of prison, carried him to Rediand, tried, condemned, and executed him, by hanging, near the spot where the murder was committed. Gray confessed the murder after the rope was placed around his neck.

one chances of danger which are the same everywhere the train, but others are least at the above-named

las, and an artist of great merit, died in New York on Wednesday. He was one of the chief illustrators of Harper's, Putnam's, Mrs. Stephens's, Frank Lestle's, and other popular periodicals, while many of the larger volumes issued by the best publishers were wholly indebted to his pencil for the valuable engravings which they contained

tained.

We heard last night (says the New Orleans Picayune of the 6th) that there had been a sudden rise of some twenty feet in Red river, above Shreveport, by which the adjacent country was overflowed and much damage occasioned, but we were unable to escertain how the report reached here, or the authority for it."

A letter from the parish of Plaquemines of Septemb A letter from the parish of Plaquem'nes of September 5 says: "The weather has been showery for the past few days, and therefore unpropitions for rice harvesting. The cane grows most luxuriantly. The corn crop excels in quantity and quality any that was ever raised in this sec-

sailing vessels built during this season in that city at 42, the tonnage at 15,823.55, and the cost \$1,083,000. Most of these vessels are owned or controlled there, and are to be engaged in the trade of the upper lakes.

A North Carolina exchange expresses surprise at the backwardness of gold miners and gold discoverers, who, it appears, do not forward specimens with their reports, as is done by the dealers in coal, copper, and other mi-

On Friday last the first locomotive ever run in the State of Arkansas ran over the track of the Memphis and Little Rock railroe'l for a distance of three miles—as far as the road is completed from Memphis.

The Boston Post perpetrates the following: "It is said of Eugene Sue that, "though a professed socialist, he lived like a prince." In the same way some of our people, though professed Christians, they live like the devil." The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist of Thursday says

The thermometer in this neighborhood this morning, th inst., was down to fifty-eight degrees. The weather sunscasonably cool." is unseasonably cool."

Dr. Reynolds, of New Orleans, a snake-fancier, was bitten on the thumb by one of his pet rattles, axid, not having faith in whiskey or other remedies, seized a hatchet and cut off that important member of the hand.

The Rev. Wm. Winans, a venerable and highly-es-cemed minister of the Methodist church, died at Nat-

chez, Mississippi, a few days since.

An extensive rolling mill for the manufacture of milis about to be erected in Atlanta, Georgia. It

CHARTERED BY CONGRESS.

THIS Company is now prepared to receive appli-eations for insurance on buildings, merchandine, &c., at the usual city rates, without any charge for policy, at their office, course of Tenth street and from a verone, over the Washington City Savings

Wm. F. Bayly, Jos. Bryan, Wm. Orme, Francis Mohon Samuel Racon, James F. Haliday, Hudson Taylor, M. W. Galt,

JAMES C. McGUIRE, President Iutual Life Insurance Company of Connecticut,

INCORPORATED IN 1846.

sured at other agencies, a policies renewed through have removed to this city, can have the

MICH. NOURSE, Agent, No. 461 13th street

EBBITT HOUSE.

F street, between 13th and 14th streets, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS popular and fashionable hotel has been thor-oughly repaired and furnished with new and superior furnitare it contains over one hundred rooms, and has all the requisites of a first-class house.

WILLARD'S HOTEL. J. C. & H. A. Willard,

J. MIDDLETON, Ice dealer, office and depo southwest corner of F and Twelfth streets, Warhington, D. O. Ap 11—dly†

FOR SALE, very validable real estate on Pennsylvania avenue.—The property adjoining on the east, the variet at corner of fenneylvania avenue and 13th arest. It from feet on the avenue, and countains 2,322 square feet, running baca 30-8et alies. o a 30-Set alley.
Further particulars, terms, &c., made known on application to
KELLER & McKENNEY,
15th street, opposite Treasury Department.

SPLENDID HOTEL LOT FOR SALE.

In the city of Washington, D. C., and fronting on Pennsyl

THE LOT is about one himdred and seventy feet by one hundred and sixty feet, being the ground partly occupied by the Union new-paper printing office, and partly by the ruins of the late National Thusies. There is no place in the country where a first-class hotel is more imperatively required, nor where such a one would so surely prove profitable. The terms will be made very favorable, and, if needed, facilities will be afforded in the erection of a surely provide.

unitable hotel.

Apply, in Washington, to C. H. WINDER; or, in Philadelphia, to
W. H. WINDER;
No. 7636 Walnut street.
And, if not sold, the Union Buildings will be for rent, and possessis
given on the lat of September, 1857.

July 25—2aw2m [Intel.]

Collector's Office, City Hall,

July 15, 1857.

OTICE TO TAX-PAYERS—Deduction for promp payment.—Notice is hereby given that the taxes for the year 1857 are now due and payable at this office, and that a deduction of ten per cent. is allowed by law for the current year if paid on or be feel that the day of September next.

JAS. F. HALIDAY, July 16—codific

PRESH LEAVES, by Fanny Fern, 75 cents.
Dr. Barth's North and Central Price, vol. 1, \$2 50.
Leigh Hunt's Poems, 2 vols., \$1 50. Jost published, and for an TAYLOR & MAUGH'S Sept 11—2t.

Sept 11—2t.

SCHOOL STATIONERY.—Slates, Copy Books, Ex-ercise and Composition flocks, and all the requisites for school tution, for sale, on the lowest terms, at

SCHOOL BOOKS of the latest editions, and strongly bound, such as are used in the city and Datrict; for sale at the lorest prices by

ANNIVERSALY CREEDIATION OF THE BATCLE OF NOR Post, 1814. - To-day, the 12th of September, being the anniversary of the battle of North Point, near Baltin in 1814, on which occasion the Baltimore militia achieved a complete and final victory over the British forces then in the Chesupeake, the Association of Old Soldiers of the

event in an appropriate and impressive manner.

The association met at the City Hall at 11 o'clock, m., Col. W. W. Seaton in the chair. They first attended to a little business of the association, as follows: On motion, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That each member of this association be a quested to state in what portion of the army he serve and who were his officers; and, further, that a commi-toe be appointed who will inquire and report at our ne-meeting who are entitled to bounty land and have a received it, and the reason that their claims have been a octed by the department.

The following persons were then unar

Charles H. Gordon, Henry Green, Charles Kee Samuel Sherwood, M. D. Aiken, C. G. Nowton, Robert H. Clements, Alpheus Simmons, and S. W. Higgins, of Detroit, Michigan. Capt. James Baker, of the United States infantry, Portsmouth, Virginia, was introduced to the association by Colonel Wm P. Young, and unani-mously elected an honorary member; and, being pres-ent, arose and politely and feelingly thanked the asso-ciation for the honor they had conferred upon him.

Then the association, under the marshalship of Colo Wm. P. Young, descended to the front of the City H. and formed in military line to the number of about fifty, and, preceded by a detachment of United States artillery and a band of martial music, ordered out for the occasion, murched by way of Four-and-half street to Armory square and fired a salute of thirty-one guns.

The association then resumed their march, with the view of paying their respects to the President of the United States and the Secretaries of War and Navy. In transite, they halted in front of Col. Scaton's residence, on E street, where that gentleman, being in a feeble state of health, took cordial leave of them.

On arriving at the White House, they learned with re gret that the Pressient was not in the city. The War and Navy Departments were next reached, at each of which they halted and saluted the respective Secretaries with music from the band. Both these gentlemen I sponded to the courtesy shown them in brief but eloquent and feeling addresses. On their return from the Navy Department, the association halted in front of the State Department, and a committee was despatched to General Cass, with the request that he would give them an opportunity of paying their respects to him. On being es-corted to the gate, General Cass cordially expressed his pleasure in meeting them. He alinded feelingly to his own services in 1813. On the 10th day of September, in that year, he was in command of a portion of the army at Lake Eric; and on that day, while sitting in his tent, a courier arrived with a letter which has since become a bright passage in our country's Pistory, and that was the inmons letter of Commodore Perry, in which he simply announced, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours." Gen. Cass, in continuation, said that the reading of that letter sent a thrill through the ranks of the soldiers that is beyond the imagination of man to conceive. He also alluded briefly to the vast difference in the condition of our country at the present time and in those peril-ous times, and expressed the pleasure he felt in meeting with the members of the association on this occasion.

Shortly after the conclusion of General Cass's speech, the members of the association shook hands and parted.

will not agree with us in saying that we have our full there, and more than our full share, of organ-grinding and organ grinders, whose discordant notes in the daytime organ grinders, whose discordant notes in the daytime swell above the din and bustle of business, and "make night hideous" and almost insupportable. We do not pretend to easy that organ-grinding is not a legitimate business, nor that organ-grinders have not certain ina-lienable and heroditary rights, of which it would be cruel to attempt to deprive them. It is true that for portions of our citizens (particularly the juvenile) this sort of music has charms that are quite scauctive and enchanting in their influence, and equally true is it that there are other portions (by far the largest) to whom it is a serious an noyance; and while catering for the amusement of the former, it is the duty of these intolerable performers to take care that they do not intrude upon the repose of the latter, from whom, in the place of remuneration, they will be likely to receive nothing more valuable than their contempt and hearty execration. When at night, after coaxing and threatening, these indefatigable amateurs refuse to stop, and keep on turning their cranks—thus keeping up the serrows of "Old Dog Tray," and awakening uncuribly reverberations from inu ble sympathiring Trays in the neighborhood -- one cannot help losing his temper, and hoping the police for once will be on the alere and come to his relief. We know of one gentleman who is daily and nightly annoyed in this ices. This genment for a continuance of these perform tleman assures us that, if they would go away without performing, he would be willing to give them at least a per narter each time. We are fearful that, if we should give his name, in place of lessening his annoyance it would but increase it, as there cannot be another spot in the city that would afford them more profitable employ-

The police were established for the purpose of preserving order and decorum in the city, and, though we have known a young gentleman to be arrested and taken to the Central guard-house merely because his voice was elevated in attempting to convince a friend that he was not under the influence of alcohol to a higher pitch than was necessary to carry on the most interesting conversation, we have yet to hear of the arrest of an organ-grinder for creating the most palpable disorder with his harsh, grating music, and with the absurb antics of a craelly-tortured monkey. We are convinced that a large portion of our citizens are distressingly accoved and impaced upon by these peripatetic nvisances, and we are satisfied that the po-lice are neglectful of their duty in not ridding the city of them, or in not confining them within moderate bounds. so as to leave no grounds for complaint.

NARROW ESCAPE.—This afternoon, a butcher's horse, of restraint, broke from his cart-gearing, and started off at a speed which might have shamed the scrub racers at the new "ring" on the south side of the Poto-mac Bridge, on the "old Virginia shore." As is usual on ach occasions, juvenile, as well as adult philosophers, in vain essayed to check the flight of the victualler's charger. The faded cotton umbrella intruded in the horse's face, accompanied by a command to "stop!" from a ner-vous old gentleman, failed of the purpose! On, on, the animal trotted, to the terror of pedestrians. It may as well be here remarked that not a few brickbuts and stones flew thick and heavy at the receding horseflesh. As if to escape the shower of missiles, the animal endeavored to odge into an alley; when a colored man, in the em pley of the proprietor of the alop-cart establishment for the fourth ward, "shied" him off with a bucket. And just at this time a boy, aged six years, named Frank, son of Mr. David A. Cardwell, was struck on the leg by the swingle tree, which dangled from the animal's rear, and thrown to the ground. It was at first thought that the thrown to the ground. It was at first thought that the child was seriously, if not mortally wounded; but, for-tunately, it happened that he was more frightened than hurt. Had it not been for the interposition of the abovementioned colored man the horse, from the position of the boy, would probably have crushed him to death. The narrow escape of the child was a subject of congratulation among the kind neighbors who so promptly rushed

THE CHEMPEARE AND ORSO CANAL -The cheering intelligence has been received in this city that the break in this canel near Williamsport has been mended, and that sufficient water was let in the canal to-day to admit of the

passage of lightly-laden boats. A full quantity of water will be let in on Monday next.

Mas. A. J. Lauxen publicly acknowledges her grat tude to the heroic colored man, Julius Warren, who saved her child's life by rescuing it from the buggy that was attached to the runaway horse on Thursday after-

BY TELEGRAPH.

Celebratica of the Bo'le of North Point.

Barrisons, Sept. 12.—The anniversary of the battle of North Point is being celebrated here to day with until tary parades, target firing, etc. The Old Defenders celebrate the day at North Point. This afternoon a parad of political clubs takes place.

DIED.

September 11, of typhoid fever, HORATIO C. SCOTT, jr., of Uppuriberough, Md., in the 21st year of his age.

NOTICE.—The copartnership of Wm. II. Hennin & Oo. in the printing business, in Georgetown, D. C., is the any dissolved by mutual consect.

All persons having chains against the late firm will present them:

A. Meinnire for settlement, and all debts to the firm are to be goal.

W. HINNING.

goods for fall and winter wear of the latest and riched styles, then we have some of the old "West of England" clothe among yet fine and scarce.

We are fully prepared to be DUVALL & BRO., Merchant Tailors, have

HAWKER ON SHOOTING; edited by W. Forter. 1 vol., 8vo.
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The Young Sportsman's Manual. I vol. London.
Spontsmap's British Royal Sports. 1 vol. London.
The Rod and the Gus; by Wilson and Onkleigh. 1 vol. Editors.

The Bod and the Can, of burgh.
Phoyd on Dog-breaking. Pamphlet. London.
Youatt on the Fog. 1 vol.
Dinks on Fogs; educed by Frank Forester. 1 vol.
Col. Hutchinson on Iog breaking. I vol. Iondon.
Drice and Mayhew on the Dog; by Frank Forester. 1 vol.
Mayhew on the Management of Dogs. 1 vol. London.
Sep 12;
FRANCK TAYLOR.

H. GILLET, Counsellor at Law, has removee

The his office to his residence in Franklin Row, corner of K an
Thirteenth streets. He will continue to devote his attention principal
ly to cases in the United States Supreme Court.

Having devoted much time to the law concerning patents, he wil

gree—"dvice and opinious on legal questions arising in cases before the
ration of the proposal to the chief justice or assistant patents of
the Barint of Columns.

It also acuts concerning patents.

He will also give written opinious. "In prepare arguments for partics having chains before Congress or either, of the departments; and
will also give chains before any board cetats, "hed for their adjudication.

Oct 25.—dif

BANKING HOUSE OF CHUBB BROTHERS. TOHN D. BARROW and HENRY HOLMES are this day admitted as partners in the Banking House of Chubb Heothers. The firm from this date will be composed of Charles I. J. Chubb, John D. Barrow, and Henry Holmes. The House in Devemport, Jowa, is composed of Charles St. J. Chubb, Win. H. Bouga and Alexander H. Barrow, under the firm of Chubb Brothers, Parrow, & Co.

SCIER, LHA, & CO., BRIDGES, WASHINGTON CITY. THOMAS R. SCIER, LUNES LEA, LUNES R. SMOOT. SMOOT, RUSSELLL, & Co., uncurrent bank notes, and warrants. Agents for the purchase and sale of lands and city and all business appertaining to a first class land agency.

Oblications made on all accessible points in the United State

(Of Majors, Russell, & Co.,) THOMAS R. SUTER, LUKE LEA,

Corner Main and Shawnee streets, opposite Planters' Ho Ap 18—dkcp6m Leavenworth City.

JONES & NOELL. Attorneys at Law. DUBUQUE, IOWA.

WILL attend faithfully and punctually to any business in the line of their profession committed to them. Collections made in lows, Bloods, Wiscousin, and Minicosta Territory, and proceeds promptly remitted.

Col. Thomas Green,
Messra, Pairo & Noarse,
Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Buildinore, Maryland.
Hon. John McKeen,
Hon. John A. Rx,
Sep 2—diff

FURNACES.

THE ATTENTION of the community generally THE ATTENTION of the community generally, and of house builders particularly, is invited to the Keyston Bester, lately patentical by J. D. Green, of Philadelphia.

All persons interested are solicited to call at our store and satisfy themselves of the superiority of this holder over all others in msc. So successfully have the principles of combustion bors applied in its construction, that although it presents a radiating surface of one bundred and fifty square feet, it requires thirty per cent. less coal than any furnace heretofors manufactured.

Every improvement that an experience of thirty years in the furnace business could suggest has been applied in the production of the Keystone Heater, and his proprietors feet assured that, for efficiency and economy of use, it is unsurpassed.

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No. 220 Penn. avenue, bet. 10th and 11th sts.,

Exclusive agency for the sale of the Keystone Heater.

Aug 5—T&ThEm

PROST KING.—I have just received a supply at my metropolitin stove and grate factory, Pennsylvania avenue, between 10th and 11th streets, \$15 and \$22, the latest improved Latrobe parlor companies; also, the latest improved Latrobe line parier companions; both the last st improvement out for 1857. They set tack in the parler fire-place like a grate, heat the parler and many chemical parter conductors as you may have one over another with one small fire, and are set by Mr. Edward Fowe, who is the best and most experienced for setting them that can be found in the Listrict.

Sep 12—120cod.

TMPORTANT TO COTTON PLANTERS, by which their momes must be doubled.—The undersigned has invented and obtained letters patent from the United States for the arrangement and combination of machinery for converting seed cotton into yarus by one continuous process, from the gin through the various preparation and spinning machinery, until it is ready for shiprious preparation and spinning machinery, until it is ready for ship-ment or weaving.

The saving from waste by this process will be at least ten per cent.

The saving from the fibre (unbroken and anniqued by the ope-rations of the machinery of the present process used to open and dis-entangle it) will be about fifty per cent. arounger and howiver, and will command the markets of the world, distancing all competition at

will command the markets of advanced prices.

The andersigned is prepared to dispose of privileges to use his patent, and planters will be informed as to terms, with complete, instructions how to use it, how to obtain the best machinery, and all other necessary particulars, on application addressed to Bec 6—2awlyif GOORGE 6. HENRY, Mobile.

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Aug 25.

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Studies will be resumed in this institution on Mor day, the 7th of September next. R. A. MAGUINE, Ang 26—1m President.

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Aug 25—3aw MW&F

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Aug 5—3mdawkw*

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Music out the piano, herp, and guitar forms an administration of the second in the Letin, German, Italian, and Spanish, languages, my and pointing, are likewise citra charges. Entracec fee 2a.
Aug 22—law?w*

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